Threshold versus Capped Framing: An Equity Theory of Promotions

Shangwen Yi*, Thomas Allard, David J. Hardisty, \& Dale. W. Griffin *Sauder School of Business, University of British Columbia, shangwen.yi@sauder.ubc.ca

## ABSTRACT

STUDY 2: FOOD ORDERING FIELD STUDY


STUDY 5: JOINT EVALUATION ( $\mathbf{N}=\mathbf{2 0 0}$ )


Enjoy $\$ 5$ off a ride On a ride of $\$ 10$ or more ens of restricted promotion framings on consumers' purchase intention. Results from six pre-registered studies showed that consumers were more likely to make a purchase with a threshold promotion than with a comparable capped promotion when the threshold was low, even though the threshold promotion is equivalent to or dominated by the capped promotion. We further showed that it was because consumers used the restrictions as references and perceived the threshold promotion as higher than expectations and fairer than the capped promotion. However, when the threshold was high, the purchase intention between the two restricted promotions reversed because consumers perceived the threshold promotion as lower than expectations and less fair than the capped promotion.

## STUDY 1: PRICE PROMOTIONS IN RIDE HAILING

- Participants $(\mathrm{N}=403)$ were asked to decide whether to hail a taxi to go home from work.
- 2 (Promotion Type) X 2 (Spending Information)

Enjoy 50\% off a ride
\$5 max discount per ride
Enjoy \$5 off a ride On a ride of $\$ 10$ or more
Capped promotions
Threshold promotions - Half of the participants were told "If you hail a ride, you will spend \$20 on average" and half were not.



